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RALPH E. JOCKE walker & jocke LPA 231 SOUTH BROADWAY MEDINA, OH 44256			SWARTZ, JAMIE H	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/913,701	DRUMMOND ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Jamie H. Swartz	3694

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 November 2007.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-77 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-11, 30 and 31 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 12-29 and 32-77 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/ are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Status

1. This action is in response to the amendment filed on November 1, 2007. Claims 12, 14, 20, 21-29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 42, 67, 70, 72, and 77 have been amended. Claims 1-77 are pending.

2. The examiner has reviewed the priority date for the current application. Both provisionals 60/133579 and 60/120506 do not include the details interface instruction pages or XML as stated in claims 55 and 56. Thus the applicant will only get the date of the filing date of the current application for these features. The priority date for these features is 8/15/2001.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 12-29 and 32-77 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Specification

4. The amendment filed on November 1, 2007 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: Claims 67 and 77 were amended to include details of a hand held ATM device.

The specification only supports a portable ATM device but does not include any details of a hand held ATM device. Thus this is new matter.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 67-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claims 67 and 77 were amended to include details of a hand held ATM device. The specification only supports a portable ATM device but does not include any details of a hand held ATM device. Thus this is new matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 12-29, 32-54, and 57-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coutts et al. (US 6311165 B1) in view of Dave et al. (1992 IEEE) in further view of McGann (May 1997).

9. Regarding claim 12, Coutts teaches *an automated transaction machine* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55), also known as a transaction terminal. Coutts teaches a *network* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches *an automated teller machine (ATM)*, *wherein the ATM includes a currency dispenser*, *wherein the ATM includes at least one transaction service in operative connection with the network* (see at least abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction service included in the ATM is operative to communicate with a portable device through the network*, *wherein the portable device includes a computer processor and a user interface software component operative in the computer processor* (see at least abstract, col. 26, line 20 – col. 27, line 59, col. 34, line 45 – col. 36, line 45). A printer in operative connection with a network is described. Coutts teaches a *service proxy* (col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21-33). Coutts teaches multiple service proxies (col. 11, lines 21 – 33). Separate modules connected to the network can download software from a server. Coutts does not specifically discuss a service proxy to the lookup service. However, Dave teaches a *lookup service in operative connection with the network* (pg. 212 – 219). Dave teaches *wherein the transaction service includes a service proxy software component*, *wherein*

the transaction service is operative to send a first copy of the service proxy to the lookup service, wherein the lookup service is operative to enable the user interface software component operative in the computer processor to acquire a second copy of the service proxy from the lookup service, wherein the second copy of the service proxy is adapted to operate responsive to the user interface software component to cause the transaction service to operate to cause a machine to perform a transaction function (pg. 212 – 219). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. Dave shows that at the time of the invention prior art discusses and equates together a service proxy to the lookup service. Thought not specifically stated within the invention prior art shows that a service proxy to the lookup service existed at the time of the invention. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a lookup service and a service proxy to the lookup service. Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to discuss the details lookup service as well. The combination of Coutts and Dave does not specifically teach a portable ATM device. However, McGann teaches a *portable device* (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses an automated transaction machine including an ATM. McGann discloses a

portable version of an ATM, which is a portable device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a portable device as portability allows for items to be carried, moved with ease, and easily transferred. When something is portable it allows for more uses in more places. It is more convenient for customers. It also allows for easier servicing.

10. Regarding claim 13, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction service includes a transaction device* (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, lines 29 – 65).

11. Regarding claim 14, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes the currency dispenser, wherein the transaction function includes dispensing at least one sheet of currency wherein the second copy of the service proxy is adapted to operate responsive to the user interface software component to cause the ATM to operate the cash dispenser* (abstract, col. 3, lines 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7).

12. Regarding claim 15, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes a printer, and wherein the transaction function includes printing at least one document* (col. 4, lines 8 – 15, col. 8, lines 54 – 66, col. 10, lines 48 – 65, col. 10, line 51 – col. 12, line 6, col. 14, lines 14 – 23, col. 14, line 66 – col. 15, line 7).

13. Regarding claim 16, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes a reading device, and wherein the transaction function includes reading with the reading device* (Abstract, col. 4, lines 8 – 15, col. 8, lines 53 – 65, col. 10, lines 1 – 30). This can be seen in the discussion of the card reader.
14. Regarding claim 17, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes an item accepting device, and wherein the transaction function includes accepting an item with the item accepting device* (col. 52, lines 3 – 53, col. 55, lines 9 – 16).
15. Regarding claim 18, Coutts teaches an automatic transaction machine, network, a processor attached to the network, user interface software operative with the processor, and service proxies. Coutts does not specifically teach a lookup service with a discovery request message. However, Dave teaches *wherein the transaction service is operative to send a discovery request message to the lookup service; wherein the lookup service is operative to send a discovery response message to the transaction service responsive to the discovery request message, and wherein the transaction service sends the first copy of the service proxy to the lookup service responsive to the discovery response message, whereby the transaction service is operative to register with the lookup service* (pg. 212 – 219). All the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention. Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. In this specific case the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. The lookup service contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. Inherent with the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service.

16. Regarding claim 19, Coutts teaches an automatic transaction machine, network, a processor attached to the network, user interface software operative with the processor, and service proxies. Coutts does not teach a lookup service with a discovery request message. However, Dave teaches *wherein the discovery request message includes the IP address of the transaction service, and wherein the discovery response*

message includes the IP address of the lookup service (pg. 212 – 219). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a lookup service and a discovery request message. Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. The lookup responds as to a request message with the unique location. The standard for locations over the Internet is an IP address.

17. Regarding claim 20, Coutts teaches an automatic transaction machine, network, a processor attached to the network, user interface software operative with the processor, and service proxies. Coutts does not teach a lookup service with a discovery

request message. However, Dave teaches *wherein the transaction service is operative to send the discovery request message proximate in time to when the transaction service is first connected to the network* (pg. 212 – 219). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a lookup service and a discovery request message. Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor.

18. Regarding claim 21, Coutts teaches an automatic transaction machine, network, a processor attached to the network, user interface software operative with the processor, and service proxies. Coutts does not specifically discuss a lookup service

with a discovery request message. However, Dave teaches *wherein the lookup service is operative to receive a lookup search message from the user interface software component, and wherein the lookup service is operative to send the second copy of the service proxy to the computer processor responsive to the lookup search message* (pg. 212 – 219). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a lookup service and a discovery message to the lookup service. Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. In this specific case the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. The lookup service contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. Inherent with the lookup service is the requirement

that items would be registered with the service. It is also inherent with the lookup service that copies would be requested from the service. These copies requested by the processor would then be sent to the processor.

19. Regarding claim 22, Coutts teaches *wherein the user interface software component includes a user interface service* (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts does not teach a lookup service. However, Dave teaches *wherein the lookup service is in operative connection with a data store, wherein the data store includes the first copy of the service proxy and a first copy of a user interface service proxy that corresponds to the user interface service, wherein the transaction service is operative to cause a computer processor to acquire a second copy of the user interface service proxy, wherein the second copy of the user interface service proxy is operative responsive to the transaction service to cause the user interface service to operate to cause the device to perform a user interface function* (pg. 212 – 219). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a lookup service and a discovery request message. Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a

network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. In this specific case the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. The lookup service contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. Inherent with the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service. It is also inherent with the lookup service that copies would be requested from the service. These copies requested by the processor would then be sent to the processor. If the trouble were going to be made to request the copy it would be obvious to install and perform the function that was requested. The combination of Coutts and Dave does not specifically teach a portable ATM device. However, McGann teaches a *portable device* (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses an automated transaction machine including an ATM. McGann discloses a portable version of an ATM, which is a portable device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a portable device as portability allows for items to be carried, moved with ease, and easily transferred. When something is portable it allows for more uses in more places. It is more convenient for customers. It also allows for easier servicing.

20. Regarding claim 23, Coutts teaches *wherein the user interface function includes providing an output through the display* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). The combination of Coutts and Dave does not specifically teach a portable ATM device. However, McGann teaches a *portable device* (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses an automated transaction machine including an ATM. McGann discloses a portable version of an ATM, which is a portable device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a portable device as portability allows for items to be carried, moved with ease, and easily transferred. When something is portable it allows for more uses in more places. It is more convenient for customers. It also allows for easier servicing.

21. Regarding claim 24, Coutts teaches *wherein the automated transaction machine includes an input device, and wherein the user interface function includes enabling receipt of an input through the input device* (col. 12, lines 6 – 44, col. 17, lines 5 – 25). The combination of Coutts and Dave does not specifically teach a portable ATM device. However, McGann teaches a *portable device* (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses an automated transaction machine including an ATM. McGann discloses a portable version of an ATM, which is a portable device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a portable device as portability allows for items to be carried, moved with ease, and easily

transferred. When something is portable it allows for more uses in more places. It is more convenient for customers. It also allows for easier servicing.

22. Regarding claim 25, Coutts teaches *enabling communication between a portable device a transaction service in an automated teller machine (ATM), wherein the ATM includes a cash dispenser, wherein the transaction service includes at least one transaction function device and a service proxy software component, and wherein the ATM includes an input service including at least one input device* (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 3, lines 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 44, col. 17, lines 5 – 25, col. 8, lines 29 – 43). Viewed as a transaction. Coutts teaches *operating the transaction function device of the transaction service responsive to a method invoked* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 39, lines 37 – 49). Coutts does not specifically discuss a service proxy to the lookup service. However, Dave teaches *registering the transaction service with the lookup service, including storing a copy of the service proxy in association with the lookup service* (pg. 213-214). Dave teaches *sending a copy of the service proxy from the lookup service* (pg. 212 – 219). Dave teaches *the copy of the service proxy being invoked through operation of the device responsive to at least one input provided through the input device* (pg. 213-219). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Coutts to include the details of a lookup service and getting a copy of a service proxy. Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. The lookup service contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. In this specific case the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. Inherent with the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service. It is also inherent with the lookup service that copies would be requested from the service. These copies requested by the processor would then be sent to the processor. The combination of Coutts and Dave does not specifically teach a portable ATM device. However, McGann teaches a *portable device* (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses an automated transaction machine including an ATM. McGann discloses a portable version of an ATM, which is a portable device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a portable device as portability allows for items to be carried, moved with ease, and easily transferred. When something is portable it allows for more uses in more places. It is more convenient for customers. It also allows for easier servicing.

23. Regarding claim 26, Coutts teaches *a sheet dispenser and wherein in the sheet dispenser dispenses at least one sheet* (col. 10, line 47 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7).

24. Regarding claim 27, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes a printer, and wherein the printer prints at least one document* (col. 4, lines 8 – 15, col. 8, lines 54 – 66, col. 10, lines 48 – 65, col. 10, line 51 – col. 12, line 6, col. 14, lines 14 – 23, col. 14, line 66 – col. 15, line 7).

25. Regarding claim 28, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes a card interface device and wherein the card interface device changes the amount of value stored on a smart card* (col. 4, lines 8-15, col. 10, lines 1-30, col. 23, line 19 – col. 24, line 31).

26. Regarding claim 29, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes the cash dispenser, and wherein the cash dispenser dispenses cash* (abstract, col. 3, lines 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7).

27. Regarding claim 32, Coutts teaches *enabling communication between a portable device and a transaction service component of an automated teller machine (ATM), wherein the ATM includes a cash dispenser, wherein the transaction service component includes a service proxy software component user interface component* (Abstract, col.

3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 12, lines 6 – 44, col. 17, lines 5 – 25, col. 8, lines 29 – 43, col. 34, line 50 – col. 41, line 55). Coutts teaches *performing a transaction function with the ATM through operation of the transaction service component responsive to the invoked method call* (see at least abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches *invoking a transaction method of the service proxy with the user interface component* (col. 34, line 50 – col. 44, line 54). Coutts teaches a *service proxy* (col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts teaches multiple service proxies (col. 11, lines 21 – 33). Coutts does not specifically teach a second message to the lookup service, registering with the lookup service, acquiring copies from the lookup service. However, Dave teaches a *lookup service in operative connection with the network* (pg. 212 – 219). Dave teaches *sending a first message from the transaction service component to the lookup service* (pg. 212-219). Dave teaches *sending a second message from the lookup service to the transaction service component responsive to the first message* (pg. 212 – 219). Dave teaches *registering the transaction service component with the lookup service responsive to the second message, including sending a first copy of the service proxy to the lookup service* (pg. 212 – 219). Dave teaches *sending a second copy of the service proxy from the lookup service to a device* (pg. 212 – 219). Dave teaches *receiving with the transaction service from the device an invoked method call of the second copy of the service proxy* (pg. 212 -219). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces,

and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a lookup service, getting copies of a service proxy, and registering with a lookup service. Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. The lookup service contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. In this specific case the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. Inherent with the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service. It is also inherent with the lookup service that copies would be requested from the service. These copies requested by the processor would then be sent to the processor. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The lookup service contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. Inherent with the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service. The look up service holds information on where an item is located. The information must be registered so the lookup service can locate it and message back the location. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the

processor. In this specific case the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. The combination of Coutts and Dave does not specifically teach a portable ATM device. However, McGann teaches a *portable device* (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses an automated transaction machine including an ATM. McGann discloses a portable version of an ATM, which is a portable device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a portable device as portability allows for items to be carried, moved with ease, and easily transferred. When something is portable it allows for more uses in more places. It is more convenient for customers. It also allows for easier servicing.

28. Regarding claim 33, Coutts teaches *returning an operational status of the transaction service component to the device* (col. 34, line 33 – col. 40, line 27). The combination of Coutts and Dave does not specifically teach a portable ATM device. However, McGann teaches a *portable device* (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses an automated transaction machine including an ATM. McGann discloses a portable version of an ATM, which is a portable device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a portable device as portability allows for items to be carried, moved with ease, and easily transferred. When something is portable it allows for more uses in more places. It is more convenient for customers. It also allows for easier servicing.

29. Regarding claim 34, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction service component includes a sheet dispensing device, and includes dispensing a sheet from the dispensing device* (col. 10, line 47 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7).

30. Regarding claim 35, Coutts teaches a transaction service wherein an automated transaction machine includes a user interface, a transaction method of the service proxy, and a transaction function. Coutts does not teach messages to a lookup service. Dave teaches *sending a message to the lookup service from the device, and sending the second copy of the service proxy from the lookup service to the device responsive to the message* (pg. 212 – 219). Dave teaches multiple messages that are sent. Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to teach messages to a lookup service. The look up service holds information on where an item is located. The information must be registered so the lookup service can locate it and message back the location. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. The combination of Coutts and Dave does not specifically teach a portable ATM device. However, McGann teaches a *portable device* (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses an automated transaction machine including an ATM. McGann discloses a

portable version of an ATM, which is a portable device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a portable device as portability allows for items to be carried, moved with ease, and easily transferred. When something is portable it allows for more uses in more places. It is more convenient for customers. It also allows for easier servicing.

31. Regarding claim 36, Coutts teaches *an automated transaction machine* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches a *transaction service* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches a *processor* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches a *transaction device in operative connection with the processor* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). A transaction terminal. Coutts teaches a *service proxy software component in operative connection with the processor* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts teaches *wherein the processor is operative to register with at least one other service in the automated transaction machine, wherein the processor is operative to cause a copy of a service proxy to be delivered to the at least one other service, and wherein the service proxy in the at least one other service is operative to cause at least one command to be communicated to the processor, wherein the processor is operative responsive to the command to cause the transaction device perform a transaction function* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Dave also discusses registering and service proxies (pg. 212-219). It would have been obvious to combine Coutts and Dave

as Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network and Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems.

32. Regarding claim 37, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device is a card reader, and wherein the transaction function includes reading an account number from a card* (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 5, col. 45, lines 12 – 28).

33. Regarding claim 38, Coutts teaches *wherein the service proxy is operative in a Java Virtual Machine (JVM) of the automated transaction machine* (col. 25, line 66 – col. 26, line 11, col. 34, line 44 – col. 40, line 50).

34. Regarding claim 39, Coutts teaches an automated transaction machine, with a transaction service, a processor, a transaction device, and service proxy software. However Coutts does not teach a discovery announcement message. However, Dave teaches *wherein the processor is operative to register with the at least one other service responsive to the processor receiving a discovery announcement message from the at least one other service*. Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a discovery request message.

Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor.

35. Regarding claim 40, Coutts teaches an automated transaction machine, with a transaction service, a processor, a transaction device, and service proxy software. Coutts does not teach a lookup service. However, Dave teaches *wherein the automated transaction machine comprises a lookup service and wherein the processor is operative to cause the service proxy to register with the lookup service* (pg. 212 – 219). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a lookup service. Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the

invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. In this specific case the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. The lookup service contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. Inherent with the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service. The look up service holds information on where an item is located. The information must be registered so the lookup service can locate it and message back the location. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor.

36. Regarding claim 41, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction device includes a sheet dispenser, and wherein the transaction function includes dispensing a sheet from the sheet dispenser* (col. 10, line 47 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7).

37. Regarding claim 42, Coutts teaches a *processor* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 26, lines 30 – 54, col. 29, lines 16 – 31, col. 30, lines 2- 10). Coutts teaches *wherein the processor is in operative connection with a transaction service through a network, wherein the transaction service includes a service proxy, which includes a copy of the service proxy of the transaction service* (see at least col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 26, lines 30 – 54, col. 29, lines 16 – 31, col. 30, lines 2- 10). Coutts teaches a *data store in operative connection with the processor* (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Also known as a database. Coutts does not teach a lookup service. Dave teaches a *lookup service* (pg. 212 – 219). Dave teaches a *processor, wherein the processor is in operative connection with a lookup service and a transaction service through a network and wherein the lookup service includes a service proxy of a service* (pg. 212-219). Dave teaches an *application software component operative in the processor, wherein the application software component is operative to cause the processor to send the lookup service a lookup search message, wherein the application software component is operative to cause the processor to receive a copy of the service proxy from the lookup service responsive to the lookup search message, and wherein the application software component is operative to cause the copy of the service proxy to be stored in the data store, and wherein the application software component is operative to invoke at least one method of the copy of the service proxy, the method being operative to cause the service to cause the machine to perform a function* (pg. 212-219). It is obvious to do a transaction on a distributed system if you want to do remote transactions. The use of service proxies is a way to do a distributed system. Coutts discloses modules adapted

to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a lookup service and a service proxy to the lookup service. Proxies and lookups would be used in order to build an effective distributed system among remote computers. At the time of the invention, proxies and lookups were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. And since Coutts discloses both a network and multiple service proxies it would have been obvious for the invention to have a lookup service as well. Though disclosed by Dave, a discovery request message is inherent with lookup services that contain service proxies. A lookup service doesn't exist that does not have some type of a message sent back and forth. The message goes from a processor to a lookup service telling the lookup service which item is required. The lookup service will respond with a message telling the processor where to locate the item that is being requested by the processor. In this specific case the first copy is being sent to the lookup service to be registered. The lookup service contains data and information that is registered with the lookup service. Inherent with the lookup service is the requirement that items would be registered with the service. It is also inherent with the lookup service that copies would be requested from the service. These copies requested by the processor would then be sent to the processor.

38. Regarding claim 43, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction service includes a sheet dispenser device, wherein the transaction function includes dispensing at least one sheet from the sheet dispenser device, wherein the application software component is operative to cause the sheet dispenser device to dispense at least one sheet responsive to the application software component invoking a sheet dispense method of the service proxy* (col. 10, line 47 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7). All the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. Remote transactions on a distributed system were well known in the art at the time of the invention. Thus it would have been obvious to try and do a remote transaction on a distributed system. It was told remotely to dispense a sheet of paper, which would have been obvious because a service proxy is an old and well-known way to do a distributed system.

39. Regarding claim 44, Coutts teaches, *a processor, wherein the processor is operative to communicate with a host that includes at least one service, wherein the processor is operative to acquire from the host a copy of a first service proxy that originates from the at least one service, wherein when the first service proxy is acquired the first service proxy is operative in the processor* (col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts teaches *a data store in operative connection with the processor, wherein the data store includes*

account information corresponding to at least one account, wherein the processor is operative responsive to the first service proxy to cause the at least one service to perform a transaction function responsive to the account information (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Dave also discloses data stores and service proxies (pg. 212-219). It would have been obvious to combine Coutts and Dave as Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network and Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems.

40. Regarding claim 45, Coutts teaches *an input device in operative connection with the processor, and wherein the data store further includes password information, and wherein responsive to at least one input of validating data through the input device the processor is operative to determine if the input corresponds to the password information, wherein when the processor determines that the input corresponds to the password information, the processor is operative responsive to the first service proxy to cause the service to perform the transaction function* (col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25).

41. Regarding claim 46, Coutts teaches *wherein the service includes the input device* (col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25).

42. Regarding claim 47, Coutts teaches a *service proxy* (col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts teaches multiple service proxies (col. 11, lines 21 – 33). Coutts does not specifically teach a second service proxy. However, Dave teaches a *second service proxy in operative connection with the processor, wherein the processor is operative to cause a copy of the second service proxy to be received by the service, wherein the service is operative responsive to the copy of the second service proxy to cause the processor to perform a further function* (pg. 212-219). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a second service proxy because proxies are and were a part of the plumbing that enabled communication between systems across a network. More than one service proxy is required for more than one location. Each location requires its own service proxy.

43. Regarding claim 48, Coutts teaches *wherein the data store includes password information, and wherein the further function performed by the processor includes determining if validating data input through an input device corresponds to the password information* (col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25).

44. Regarding claim 49, Coutts teaches *wherein the further function performed by the processor includes causing account information to be delivered to the service* (col. 33, line 24 – col. 39, line 37, col. 50, line 52 – col. 51, line 64)

45. Regarding claim 50, Coutts teaches *further comprising a virtual machine operative in the processor, wherein the first service proxy is operative in the virtual machine* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 28, lines 1 – 67).

46. Regarding claim 51, Coutts teaches *wherein the service includes at least one transaction function device, and wherein the transaction function includes operation of the transaction function device* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 14, line 14 – col. 20, line 11).

47. Regarding claim 52, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction function device includes a cash dispenser device, wherein the transaction function includes the dispense of cash from the cash dispenser device* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 50 – col. 14, line 11).

48. Regarding claim 53, Coutts teaches *an input device and a display device in operative connection with the processor, wherein the processor is operative responsive to the first service proxy to cause output of an interface menu through the display device, and wherein the processor is operative responsive to the first service proxy and*

at least one input to the input device to cause the service to perform the transaction function (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25, col. 41, line 46 – col. 54, line 53, col. 36, lines 23 – 40, col. 25, lines 5 – 44).

49. Regarding claim 54, Coutts teaches *a browser operative in the processor, wherein the browser is operative to cause output of the interface menu through the display device* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 41, line 46 – col. 54, line 53, col. 36, lines 23 – 40, col. 25, lines 5 – 44).

50. Regarding claim 57, Coutts teaches *a display device in operative connection with the processor* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25, col. 41, line 46 – col. 54, line 53, col. 36, lines 23 – 40, col. 25, lines 5 – 44). Coutts teaches *an input device in operative connection with the processor, wherein the first service proxy includes a transaction service proxy, wherein when the processor is placed in operative communication with the host, the processor is operative to output an interface menu through the display device responsive to the acquired transaction service proxy* (col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25).

51. Regarding claim 58, Coutts teaches *wherein the data store includes data representative of a password information, wherein the processor is operative responsive*

to an input of validating data through the input device to determine if the validating data corresponds to the password information, and responsive to a determination of such correspondence the processor is operative responsive to the transaction service proxy to cause the host to perform a transaction function (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25).

52. Regarding claim 59, Coutts teaches *a browser operative in the processor and wherein the host includes at least one interface page* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 36, lines 45 – 65), *and wherein the browser is operative to cause output of the interface menu through the display device responsive to at least one interface page received by the processor from the host* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 36, lines 45 – 65, col. 10, line 48 – col. 11, line 50, col. 24, lines 32 – 49, col. 32, lines 10- 32, col. 38, line 65 – col. 39, line 64).

53. Regarding claim 60, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction service proxy is operative to cause the processor to receive interface pages from the host responsive to a resolution characteristic of the display device* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 36, lines 45 – 65, col. 10, line 48 – col. 11, line 50, col. 24, lines 32 – 49, col. 30, line 2 – col. 41, line 45).

54. Regarding claim 61, Coutts teaches *a host* (abstract, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50). Coutts teaches *wherein the host includes data representative of purchase*

information and wherein the processor is operative responsive to the transaction service proxy to cause the purchase information to be retrieved from the host (abstract, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50, col. 39, line 38 – col. 41, line 46).

55. Regarding claim 62, Coutts teaches *wherein the transaction function performed by the host includes charging an account responsive to the account information for an amount of value that corresponds to purchase information* (col. 11, line 50 – col. 14, line 11, col. 50, line 52 – col. 51, line 64).

56. Regarding claim 63, Coutts teaches *a prompt to validate the amount of value* (col. 13, line 55 – col. 14, line 12, col. 14, lines 22 – 43, col. 18, lines 17 – 28, col. 40, line 63 – col. 41, line 10).

57. Regarding claim 64, Coutts teaches an automatic transaction machine, network, a processor attached to the network, user interface software operative with the processor, and service proxies. Coutts teaches a display device (col. 11, line 52 – col. 12, line 35, col. 13, line 8 – col. 19, line 40). Coutts teaches point of sale terminals which include display devices (col. 32, line 32 – col. 37, line 65). It would have been obvious to modify Coutts to include that *through the display device includes a description of an item being purchased* as it allows the participants to check to see that the right characteristics of the products exist before purchase. Before purchasing an item, most people require a description of the item. Coutts discloses an automatic transaction

device that includes a display device as well as a multi-media dispenser. As stated before Coutts describes a multi-media dispenser. It is also disclosed that "ski passes" could be sold through the machine. Before purchasing a ski pass the purchaser would need to know the details of the item that would be purchased. The display would need to show that it was a ski pass that was to be purchased. Thus it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of including a description of the item being purchased for.

58. Regarding claim 65, Coutts teaches an automatic transaction machine, network, a processor attached to the network, user interface software operative with the processor, and service proxies. Coutts teaches a display device (col. 11, line 52 – col. 12, line 35, col. 13, line 8 - col. 19, line 40). Coutts teaches point of sale terminals which include display devices (col. 32, line 32 – col. 37, line 65). It would have been obvious to modify Coutts to include *a listing of items available to purchase* as it allows the participants to check to see what the options are to be purchased. Before purchasing an item, people require a list of their options. Coutts discloses an automatic transaction device that includes a display device as well as a multi-media dispenser. As stated before Coutts describes a multi-media dispenser. It is also disclosed that "ski passes" could be sold through the machine. Before purchasing a ski pass the purchaser would need to know which items could be purchased. Different time frames that the pass would be good for, age range for the pass. Since Coutts includes a display the device must sell more than one object, which would require a list. Thus it would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of including a list of items for sale.

59. Regarding claim 66, Coutts teaches an automated transaction machine, with a transaction service, a processor, a transaction device, and service proxy software. Dave teaches service proxies. Neither Coutts nor Dave teaches a portable ATM device. However, McGann teaches a *personal portable device, wherein the personal portable device includes the processor and the data store, and further comprising a host, wherein the host includes an automated teller machine (ATM), wherein the ATM includes a cash dispenser, wherein the transaction function includes a dispense of cash from the ATM, and wherein the processor is operative responsive to the first service proxy to cause the ATM to operate the cash dispenser* (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network. Dave discloses the various uses of proxies, as well as application interfaces, and distributed systems. McGann discloses a portable ATM machine linked into a network. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts and Dave to include the details of the portable ATM as portability allows for items to be carried, moved with ease, and easily transferred. When something is portable it allows for more uses in more places. It is more convenient for customers. Though not specifically stated by the article it is known that a service proxy was used to get the machine to dispense. If there were no first

service proxy used there would not be any programmatic way to get any money remotely out of the machine.

60. Claims 67-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coutts et al. (US 6311165 B1) in view of McGann (May 1997).

61. Regarding claim 67, Coutts teaches *operatively connecting a personal automated transaction machine and a host system* (abstract, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50). Coutts teaches *receiving with the machine at least one transaction service proxy from the host system, wherein the transaction service proxy corresponds to a transaction service of the host system* (col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts teaches *outputting a user interface menu through an output device that includes corresponding to at least one selectable transaction function that the transaction service is operative to perform* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25, col. 41, line 46 – col. 54, line 53, col. 36, lines 23 – 40, col. 25, lines 5 – 44). Coutts teaches *providing an input through an input device that corresponds to a selected transaction function* (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 12, lines 6 – 44, col. 17, lines 5 – 25, col. 8, lines 29 – 43). Coutts teaches *acquiring account information from a data store in the machine* (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts teaches *performing the selected transaction function through operation of the host*

responsive to the transaction service proxy and the account information (Abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33). Coutts does not teach a portable personal automated machine. However, McGann teaches a *portable personal automated transaction machine* (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses an automated transaction machine including an ATM. McGann discloses a portable version of an ATM. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a portable ATM as portability allows for items to be carried, moved with ease, and easily transferred. When something is portable it allows for more uses in more places. It is more convenient for customers. It also allows for easier servicing.

62. Regarding claim 68, Coutts teaches *displaying a prompt for a user to enter a password* (col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25). Coutts teaches *receiving an input that corresponds to a user entered password* (col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 25). Coutts teaches *validating that the user entered password corresponds to a password value stored in the data store* (col. 11, line 51 – col. 14, line 11, col. 17, line 25 – col. 18, line 28, col. 14, lines 22 – 43, col. 40, line 63 – col. 41, line 10).

63. Regarding claim 69, Coutts teaches *receiving with the machine an event notification message from the transaction service that includes a status indicative of the outcome of the performed transaction function* (col. 33, line 25 – col. 44, line 55, col. 11,

line 52 – col. 14, line 12). Coutts teaches *displaying events through the output device that corresponds to the event notification message* (col. 38, line 65 – col. 44, line 55, col. 11, line 52 – col. 14, line 12).

64. Regarding claim 70, Coutts teaches *the selected transaction function includes dispensing cash* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 52 – col. 14, line 12). Coutts teaches *the transaction service is operative to cause cash to be dispensed from the cash dispenser* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 52 – col. 14, line 12).

65. Regarding claim 71, Coutts teaches *the selected transaction function includes charging an account that corresponds to the account information for a purchase* (col. 11, line 50 – col. 14, line 11, col. 50, line 52 – col. 51, line 64). Coutts teaches *the transaction service is operative to cause the account to be charged for the purchase* (col. 11, line 50 – col. 14, line 11, col. 50, line 52 – col. 51, line 64).

66. Regarding claim 72, Coutts teaches *the host includes a terminal including the cash dispenser* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 52 – col. 14, line 12). Coutts teaches *the selected transaction function includes a dispense of cash and wherein cash is dispensed by the cash dispenser* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 11, line 52 – col. 14, line 12).

67. Regarding claim 73, Coutts teaches *wherein the host includes a terminal including a printing device, and wherein the selected transaction function includes printing a document* (col. 4, lines 8 – 15, col. 8, lines 54 – 66, col. 10, lines 48 – 65, col. 10, line 51 – col. 12, line 6, col. 14, lines 14 – 23, col. 14, line 66 – col. 15, line 7, col. 50, lines 1 - 20). Coutts teaches *wherein a document is printed by the printing device* (col. 4, lines 8 – 15, col. 8, lines 54 – 66, col. 10, lines 48 – 65, col. 10, line 51 – col. 12, line 6, col. 14, lines 14 – 23, col. 14, line 66 – col. 15, line 7, col. 50, lines 1 - 20).

68. Regarding claim 74, Coutts teaches *wherein the host includes a terminal* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches *the output is provided through an output device on the terminal* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50, col. 50, lines 1 – 20).

69. Regarding claim 75, Coutts teaches *wherein the host includes a terminal and wherein the machine includes the output device and the input device* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50, col. 50, lines 1 – 20). Coutts teaches *the menu is output through the output device on the machine* (col. 41, line 45 – col. 54, line 30). Coutts teaches *the input is provided through the input device on the machine and the transaction function is performed through operation of the terminal* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50, col. 11, line 50 – col. 14, line 11).

70. Regarding claim 76, Coutts teaches *wherein the host includes a terminal and wherein the terminal includes the input device* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50, col. 11, line 50 – col. 14, line 11). Coutts teaches *the input is provided through the input device on the terminal* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50, col. 11, line 50 – col. 14, line 11).

71. Regarding claim 77, Coutts teaches an automated transaction machine, with a transaction service, a processor, a transaction device, and service proxy software. Coutts teaches enabling *a connection between a personal automated transaction machine and a host terminal* (abstract, col. 8, line 29 – col. 11, line 50). Coutts teaches *the host terminal including at least one transaction service* (col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55). Coutts teaches *the transaction service including a sheet dispenser* (col. 10, line 47 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7). Coutts teaches *sending to the machine, a transaction service proxy from the host terminal, the transaction service proxy corresponding to the transaction service* (col. 34, line 51 – col. 35, line 4, col. 39, lines 38 – 49, col. 41, lines 15 – 33, col. 11, lines 21- 33, col. 11, lines 21 – 33). Coutts teaches *dispensing at least one sheet from the sheet dispenser in the host terminal responsive to operation of the transaction service proxy in the machine* (abstract, col. 3, line 6 – col. 4, line 55, col. 10, line 47 – col. 11, line 10, col. 11, line 53 – col. 12, line 7). Coutts does not teach a portable personal automated machine. However, McGann teaches a *portable personal automated transaction machine* (pg. 1-2). Coutts discloses an automated transaction machine including an ATM. McGann discloses a portable

version of an ATM. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of a portable ATM as portability allows for items to be carried, moved with ease, and easily transferred. When something is portable it allows for more uses in more places. It is more convenient for customers. It also allows for easier servicing.

72. Claims 55 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coutts et al. (US 6311165 B1) and Dave et al. (1992 IEEE) in view of McGann (May 1997) in further view of Huang (US 6907565 B1).

73. Regarding claim 55, Coutts teaches an automated transaction machine, with a transaction service, a processor, a transaction device, and service proxy software. Coutts teaches an *interface menu* (col. 47, lines 1 – 66). Coutts does not specifically teach instruction pages. However, Huang teaches *interface instruction pages in operative connection with the processor* (col. 2, line 35 – col. 11, line 35). Huang teaches *wherein the browser is operative to cause output of the interface responsive to at least one of the interface instruction pages* (col. 2, line 35 – col. 11, line 35). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network as well as Web based facilities to be used within a kiosk terminal. Huang discloses platform-independent method and system for creating, viewing and editing electronic documents using a Web browser. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Coutts to include the details of instruction pages. Instruction pages teach the user how to use the machine. Since automatic transaction machines are standalone machines they don't require an actual teller or store clerk to hand out the currency or the item purchased. The problem with not using a human is it requires the customer to know how to use the machine. Without prior exposure to such a machine it would be difficult to use properly without instruction.

74. Regarding claim 56, Coutts teaches an automated transaction machine, with a transaction service, a processor, a transaction device, and service proxy software. Coutts does not specifically teach instruction pages. However, Huang teaches *wherein at least one of the instruction pages includes XML instructions* (col. 2, line 35 – col. 11, line 35). Coutts discloses modules adapted to function as constituents of a transaction terminal operating through a server in a transaction network as well as Web based facilities to be used within a kiosk terminal. Huang discloses platform-independent method and system for creating, viewing and editing electronic documents using a Web browser. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Coutts to include the details of instruction pages in XML. Instruction pages teach the user how to use the machine. Since automatic transaction machines are standalone machines they don't require an actual teller or store clerk to hand out the currency or the item purchased. The problem with not using a human is it requires the customer to know how to use the machine. Without prior exposure to such a machine it would be difficult to use properly without instruction. It would have been obvious to use

XML because it is a blend of human readable and machine readable and would allow more automated updates because important terms are tagged.

75. Examiner's Note: The Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims for the convenience of the applicant.

Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jamie H. Swartz whose telephone number is (571) 272-7363. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-4:30pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell can be reached on (571) 272-6712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jamie Swartz
January 3, 2008



JULIA COLBERT
PRIMARY EXAMINER